

GOAL: REDUCTION OF GLOBAL AND CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

The United States will lead other nations in successful, multilateral efforts to reduce significant risks to human health and ecosystems from climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion and other hazards of international concern.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE TRANSBOUNDARY THREATS TO HUMAN AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN NORTH AMERICA.

By 2005, reduce transboundary threats to human health and shared ecosystems in North America, including marine and Arctic environments, consistent with our bilateral and multilateral treaty obligations in these areas, as well as our trust responsibility to tribes.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

U.S. - Mexico Border Water/Wastewater Infrastructur

In 2002 Increase the number of residents in the Mexico border area who are protected from health risks, beach pollution and damaged ecosystems from nonexistent and failing water and wastewater treatment infrastructure by providing improved water and wastewater service.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Number of additional people in Mexico border area protected from health risks, because of adequate water & wastewater sanitation systems funded through Border Environmental Infrastructure Fund.	790,000	People

Baseline: There are approximately 11 million residents in the border area.

Great Lakes: Ecosystem Assessment

In 2002 Great Lakes ecosystem components will improve, including progress on fish contaminants, beach toxics, air toxics, and trophic status.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Long-term concentration trends of toxics (PCBs) in Great Lakes top predator fish.	Declining	Annual decrease
Long-term concentration trends of toxic chemicals in the air.	Declining	Annual decrease
Total phosphorus concentrations (long-term) in the Lake Erie Central Basin.	Improving	Ug/l

Baseline: Identified targets are currently based on historic trends. The trend (starting with 1972 data) for PCBs in Great Lakes top predator fish toxics is expected to be less than 2 parts per million (the FDA action level), but far above the Great Lakes Initiative target or levels at which fish advisories can be removed. The trend (starting with 1992 data) for PCB concentrations in the air is expected to range from 50 to 250 picograms per cubic meter. The trend (starting with 1983 data) for phosphorus concentrations is expected to range from 4 to 10 parts per billion, levels established in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The 1970 baseline of oxygen depletion of the Lake Erie central basin is 3.8 mg/liter/month. EPA is working with its partners to refine targets within the next 3 years.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

By 2010, U.S. greenhouse gas emissions will be substantially reduced through programs and policies that also lead to reduced costs to consumers of energy and reduced emissions leading to cleaner air and water. In addition, EPA will carry out assessments and analyses and promote education to provide an understanding of the consequences of global change needed for decision making.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In 2002 Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 65.8 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations thereby offsetting growth in greenhouse gas emissions above 1990 level by about 20%.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions - All EPA Programs	65.8	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Buildings Sector Programs (ENERGY STAR)	17.2	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial Efficiency/Waste Management Programs	6.3	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial Methane Outreach Programs	16.3	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial HFC/PFC Programs	21.9	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Transportation Programs	2.1	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's State and Local Programs	2.0	MMTCE

Baseline: The baseline for evaluating program performance is a forecast of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the Climate Change Action Plan programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the Climate Change Action Plan in 1997, which built on a similar baseline forecast that was developed in 1993 for the Climate Change Action Plan. The updated baseline includes energy forecasts and economic growth projections. The baseline is discussed at length in the Climate Action Report 1997, which includes a discussion of differences in baselines between the original Climate Change Action Plan and the 1997 baseline update. The baseline is currently under review as part of the interagency evaluation process for preparing the Climate Action Report 2001.

Reduce Energy Consumption

In 2002 Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 85 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over \$10 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Annual Energy Savings - All EPA Programs	85	Billion kWh

Baseline: The baseline for evaluating program performance is a forecast of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the Climate Change Action Plan programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the Climate Change Action Plan in 1997, which built on a similar baseline forecast that was developed in 1993 for the Climate Change Action Plan. The updated baseline includes energy forecasts and economic growth projections. The baseline is discussed at length in the Climate Action Report 1997, which includes a discussion of differences in baselines between the original Climate Change Action Plan and the 1997 baseline update. The baseline is currently under review as part of the interagency evaluation process for preparing the Climate Action Report 2001.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION.

By 2005, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery. In addition, public education to promote behavior change will result in reduced risk to human health from ultraviolet (UV) overexposure, particularly among susceptible subpopulations such as children.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Restrict Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs

In 2002 Restrict domestic consumption of class II HCFCs below 15,240 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 60,000 ODP MTs.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs	<15,240	ODP MTs
Domestic Exempted Production and Import of Newly Produced Class I CFC s and Halons	<60,000	ODP MTs

Baseline: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2001 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of

the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.

Montreal Protocol Fund

In 2002 Provide assistance to at least 60 developing countries to facilitate emissions reductions and toward achieving the requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

Performance Measures:

	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Assistance to Countries Working under Montreal Protocol	60	Countries

Baseline: In an average year the Multilateral Fund, created through the Protocol, approves projects to assist over 50 developing countries in their efforts to comply with the phaseout of ODSs.

OBJECTIVE: PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND ECOSYSTEMS FROM PBTs AND OTHER TOXICS.

By 2006, reduce the risks to ecosystems and human health, particularly in tribal and other subsistence-based communities, from persistent, bioaccumulative toxicants (PBTs) and other selected toxins which circulate in the environment on global and regional scales.

[Note: This document includes only those annual performance goals that will appear in the Annual Report. Progress toward strategic objectives without annual performance goals and measures listed here are tracked by additional goals and measures reported in Annual Plan and Budget documents.]

OBJECTIVE: INCREASE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL USE OF CLEANER AND MORE COST-EFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

Through 2005, integrate environmental protection with international trade and investment and increase the application of cleaner and more cost-effective environmental practices and technologies in the United States and abroad to ensure that a clean environment and a strong economy go hand-in-hand.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Enhance Institutional Capabilities

In 2002 Enhance environmental management and institutional capabilities in priority countries.

Performance Measures:

	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Assist in the development or implementation of improved environmental laws or regulations in priority countries	2	countries
Increase the transfer of environmental best practices among the U.S. and its partner countries and build the capacity of developing countries to collect, analyze, or disseminate environmental data.	3	countries
Increase the capacity of programs in Africa or Latin America to address safe drinking water quality issues.	3	countries

Baseline: EPA has assisted several entities within developing countries to implement improved environmental laws, employ best environmental practices, adopt cleaner production practices and reduce ambient air pollution concentrations.